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**NOTICE****NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION REVIEW COMMITTEE: FINDING****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Department of the Interior**ACTION:** Finding Regarding Human Remains Identified as 12-10738-39, From Waimanalo, Oahu, Hawaii

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After full and careful consideration of all information and arguments submitted and presented by representatives of the P.A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA, and Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee finds that the preponderance of the evidence indicates a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between present day Native Hawaiian organizations and those human remains identified as 12-10738-39.

The human remains, currently in the possession of the P.A. Hearst Museum, consist of two mandibles, two hand bones, and one foot bone acquired in 1887 by the former Geological Survey of the University of California and accessioned by the University Museum of Paleontology. A small card with the remains indicates that the remains were collected from the beach at Waimanalo, Oahu. The Committee considered archeological, historical, geographic, osteological, and spiritual information in arriving at their finding.

In arriving that their finding, the Committee noted that:

- 1) Native Hawaiians have demonstrated a preference for burial of their dead in sand dunes along the island shorelines;
- 2) The beach and sand dunes at Waimanalo, Oahu, are well known to be one such Native Hawaiian burial location;
- 3) The only known non-Hawaiian cemetery in the Waimanalo area is located considerably inland from the beach;
- 4) That while non-Native Hawaiians represented slightly over 50% of population of the Hawaiian Islands in the 1880s, the vast majority of burials in the Waimanalo area discovered at that time would have been of Native Hawaiian origin;
- 5) Spiritual information or expert opinion asserted the identification of these human remains as Native Hawaiian; and
- 6) Osteological evidence neither confirmed nor refuted the identification of these human remains as Native Hawaiian.

Based on these findings, the Committee recommends that the P.A. Hearst Museum revise its determination regarding the cultural affiliation of the human remains identified as 12-10738-39 and notify Native Hawaiian organizations directly and through a notice of inventory completion published in the Federal Register that these remains are available for repatriation.

Dated: March 28, 1993

Ms. Tessie Naranjo  
Chair  
Native American Graves Protection  
and Repatriation Review Committee